

THE EDDY CURRENT.

Pecos Valley to the Front, Croakers to the Rear.

VOL. V.

EDDY, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1896.

NO. 2.

DAMAGE BY FLOODS.

RAILROAD TRAFFIC STOPPED AND LIVES LOST.

A Bridge Over White River is Down and No Trains are Running—Two Men Lost Their Lives in the Yakima River Trying to Rescue Their Companions.

Tocoma, Wash., Nov. 18.—The city is isolated by floods so far as railroad traffic is concerned. Up to noon yesterday not a train had left or arrived. An attempt to get passengers through to Portland was abandoned Monday night when the train which left Tocomo Monday returned. A washout at Winlock prevented even a transfer and other washouts further down the line do not permit the trains from Portland to reach that point. The White river bridge on the Seattle branch is down and no trains are running on that line. All travel between this city and Seattle is carried on by Sound steamers. On the line to the east several washouts east of the mountains prevent trains from running, the crews are at work constantly and with cooler weather and subsiding floods the promise is held out that traffic will be resumed. No eastern mail has arrived for three days, only letters coming from local points by boats.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 18.—The Canadian Pacific is the only one moving thus far, but it is claimed that the Great Northern will push its coast line train out to-day and railroad men say the Northern Pacific overland will probably be in to-night, but this is hardly thought possible. The rivers are still very much swollen. The steamer City of Champagne came down Skagit River Monday night from Mount Vernon and arrived yesterday. The captain reports that during the night the steamer was forced by the current over the dyke and went floating over a delta rancher's farm. The steamer was got back amid drifting into the stream again and reached the sound without mishap. The news reached Seattle yesterday of the drowning at North Yakima of Martin Fredstead and William Davidson in Yakima river, which stream is also very high. The men were attempting to save two companions when they lost their lives. The alarm has reached its limit and the waters are at a standstill.

News from Mexico.

City of Mexico, Nov. 18.—The delegates to the Pan-American Medical congress passed a very busy day with morning and afternoon sessions, besides visiting the new auditorium. The general session took place last night in the chamber of deputies. The matters discussed were of purely medical interest. To-night the city government gives the delegates a grand reception in the hall of the ancient municipal building, which in recent years has been modernized and compares favorably with any city hall in North America.

The delegates are greatly pleased with the warmth and cordiality of the reception accorded them.

The proposed amendments to the federal constitution regarding military service are not intended to make the military service obligatory, as in Europe, but simply to place the recruiting on a legal basis. Mexico has no intention of adopting laws which would deter immigration.

The receipts from internal and customs duties this fiscal year will be very heavy, and the government's financial position is exceedingly satisfactory.

News from the coffee growing districts indicate the largest crop in the history of the culture, and as prices are good the planters will have a bonanza year.

Baron von Thielman, German ambassador at Washington, is here on purely personal business, and was last night received by President Diaz.

Coinage Record.

Washington, Nov. 18.—The records of the treasury department show that from Feb. 1, 1896, to Nov. 1, there were coined at the mints of the United States 10,626,822 standard silver dollars from the balance of silver bullion on hand under the act of July 14, 1890. The seigniorage of this amount was \$2,051,430, which has been turned into the treasury. The balance of the silver bullion purchased under the act of 1890 on hand Nov. 1, 1896, was 125,061,263 fine ounces, which cost the government \$112,865,825. The coinage value of this amount is \$161,695,000.

Whipped by Whitecappers.

Covington, Ky., Nov. 18.—Last Saturday night whitecappers dragged Harry Hamilton and his housekeeper, Mrs. Alice Harrison, from their bed and whipped them. The victims were charged with keeping a disorderly house. The whitecappers were dressed in woman's attire, but all were recognized, among them being the former husband of Mrs. Harrison. Six warrants were sworn out Monday, but the only ones arrested up to midnight are James Meyers and Ben Nelhaber.

News from the Insurgents.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 18.—Capt. Artuando Andre, one of the youngest and bravest of Gen. Maceo's staff, and Mr. Manuel M. Coronado of Havana, arrived here on Saturday from Cuba. Mr. Coronado says he left Havana to save himself, he having been summoned for trial on the charge of being in close communication with the insurgents and as acting as their lieutenant. "These charges were not true though my sympathies are with the people," he said.

"The Cubans are fighting for life, for liberty, for all they possess, and you know when a man fights for that, he fights hard. The outcome, I have no doubt, will mean victory for the Cuban army. Further than that, I don't care to speak."

In an interview in answer to questions Capt. Andre said: "Gen. Maceo counts in the province of Pinar del Rio some 20,000 men of all arms which are divided in groups of 5000 or over or less, as the case may be, and which operate each in one district, but in constant communication with the general headquarters of the Cuban army. Maceo with his staff and perhaps 5000 men has his headquarters in the hills between San Cristobal and Cayman. The men are all well clothed and fed, have plenty of ammunition and will make a good account of themselves."

"Gen. Maceo's quarters are impregnable. The Cordillera of hills in which Gen. Maceo is established is 200 miles in length by sixteen to twenty-four in width and every hill is a stronghold. "The sides of these hills, which rise often to 1000 above the plateau, are covered with a thick underbrush or mangrove, often in stretches by thick forests and here and there pieces of open land."

"The only way to get to the top of the mountains is by mule paths and on these no more than two to four men can go. These places are all held by the Cubans and are also protected by mines and traps, which are unknown to any but the guides of the Cuban army. Should the Spaniards succeed in getting to the top of any of the hills they would have to pass over countless dynamite mines which are ready to be set off by the pressing of a button. The Spaniards have on only two occasions managed to get half way up the hills. Once was when Gen. Juarez attempted it at Taco Teco, and another time when Gen. Gonzalez Munoz attempted Caracajicara, both attempts ending in signal defeats of the Spaniards."

"In this range of hills there are spots of from one to five acres where Gen. Maceo has established prefectures and where are cultivated truck farming and also where are our manufacturing of cartridges, powder, dynamite and other explosives, also our hospitals, and these places it is impossible for the Spaniards to reach. In conclusion, Capt. Andre said: "The sun is rising and every day grows brighter, I can plainly see in the no distant future a new republic on the American continent, advanced, civilized, in close ties of friendship with this country."

The Catholic Ray.

New York, Nov. 18.—Thomas A. Edison has verified the experiments reported to have been made in San Francisco in which by means of the cathode ray a blind man had been made to distinguish light.

Edison experimented Monday night on two subjects, both blind, from Newark, N. J. Many tubes were tried, each with increased strength, and finally the subjects were enabled to distinguish flashes. One of the men was able after a time to say when the light was turned on and off.

The most successful results were attained with the aid of a red globe, and it is Edison's intention to continue experimenting in this line until much more satisfactory results are arrived at, which he confidently predicts will be soon.

Judge Parker Dead.

Fort Smith, Ark., Nov. 18.—Judge I. C. Parker, the famous Arkansas jurist, died at his home in this city at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning of bright disease. Judge Parker was famous all over the country for his fearless administration of justice, having imposed the death penalty upon more criminals than any other jurist in the United States. For twenty-one years he had presided over his court without missing a day. Week before last he was seized with an attack of heart failure but rallied. Friday, however, he was again taken seriously ill, but without the attack and improved until Monday. Fatty degeneration of the heart was the cause of the first attack and was augmented by Bright's disease, with complications.

Andrew J. Spoke has been arrested at Denver, Col., charged with the murder of his wife and children.

The treasury lost \$34,300 in gold coin and \$29,700 in bars recently.

If we do not make a good use of what we have, it is a proof that we have been given too much.

ATTACK ON GUAIMARE.

THE WATER SUPPLY AND ALL FORTIFICATIONS CUT OFF.

After the Surrender of the Garrison the Rebels Made the Citizens Deserve the Entrenchments and Then Dynamite a Church.

Havana, via Key West, Fla., Nov. 12.—The telegraph and railway to Puerto Principe continue to be interrupted. Passengers who have arrived report that the siege of Guaimara, Puerto Principe, commenced on Oct. 17, and the water supply and all the fortifications were afterwards destroyed by the artillery. Capt. Jose Rosario before the surrender intended to commit suicide. The garrison consisted of 150 soldiers and twenty volunteers. After the surrender of the garrison the rebels obliged the neighbors to destroy the entrenchments and dynamite the church. Among the prisoners was a sugar manufacturer named Angel Mola. All the other prisoners, inclusive of commercial men, remain as hostages. The merchant, Lopez, was set at liberty to act as mediator.

Major Martinez had his arm amputated and died afterwards.

The parish priest was set at liberty after the surrender of Guaimara.

Capt. Gen. Weyler in meeting Col. Segura is said to have greeted him as general, as he is to be promoted before Gen. Weyler leaves.

The column of Gen. Munoz met the insurgents at Asienti, in the mountains of Rubi. The insurgents were dislodged from their position in the mountains with great loss.

There was certainly hot fighting not far from Artemisa, as great fires were seen on the crown of the mountain.

Gen. Echague has died of wounds received in battle with Maceo, and Gen. Melguizo was also wounded.

Col. Gonzalez Mora and a battalion of colored firemen numbering 300 have gone to the trocha to take part in the campaign.

The marquis of Abumada, the chief of staff, accompanied by Gen. Ione, the mayor of the town, and their families review the battalion. Crowds in the streets shouted enthusiastically for Spain.

Premier Canovas in the name of the queen regent has cabled to the committee of national defense as follows: "From our hearts we rejoice with the act of the committee of national defense, and we hope that happier days than the present are approaching for Cuba and Spain."

Miss Howard's Marriage.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 12.—A private cablegram received in this city yesterday announces that Miss Annie Howard will be married in London to-day to Mr. Walter Parrott, an Englishman. Miss Howard is the daughter of the late Chas. Howard, the noted lottery king, is the richest woman in New Orleans, the donor of the splendid Howard memorial library as a gift to the city, the owner of an elegant mansion on St. Charles avenue, in this city, and another magnificent residence on the Hudson, it having been her custom to divide her time between these two elegant establishments when not traveling either in Europe or America.

Miss Howard was the affianced bride of Carter Harrison of Chicago at the time he was assassinated by the hand of Prendergast. The marriage was to have taken place shortly after the killing of Mr. Harrison, all the preparations having been made. The shock to Miss Howard was so great that for a long time she lived in comparative retirement in this city. Miss Howard has been in Europe some little time, and it was expected that she would return to this city for the celebration of her marriage with Mr. Parrott. But it is now understood that she has transferred most of her immense fortune to her future English husband, and it is said that the settlement of the estate was cabled Tuesday.

The Storey Lost.

New York, Nov. 12.—It is generally believed in marine circles that the fishing smack of W. W. Storey, which sailed from this city with a crew of twelve men on September 25, has met with a disaster. On October 12 she was observed running off shore near Abaco, with no sail left. Later on, one of her boats was found on the beach near there. It appeared to have been washed ashore and there was no indication that it had been used by any of the crew in reaching land. It is believed that she was caught in the equinoctial storms that raged about the middle of October and shattered. None of the fishermen in this vicinity have heard of her or believe that any of the men that sailed on her were saved.

The members of the crew who had been engaged for the trip only, nearly all lived in Brooklyn. Their families have abandoned all hope of their safety and are mourning them as lost.

United States and Cuba.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The renewed reports that the United States was about to intervene in the Cuban conflict are not confirmed in official quarters, nor is there any evidence to indicate that at the present time the United States has under consideration any change in its policy. The only available information reaching here is that the Spanish military operations begun early in October are about to go forward with greater energy than at any previous time. Important results are expected within the next three weeks. There are now 25,000 more Spanish troops en route for Cuba. They will be distributed in the western provinces. It is expected that with these additional troops in position the four western provinces will be completely garrisoned and occupied at every point by the government troops.

The toll in operations within the last few days is explained by a circumstance not yet known. The insurgent leader, Maceo, moved to the coast for the purpose of receiving a pneumatic dynamite gun which had been landed with great difficulty. The reports reaching here show that the trials of the gun failed to show it to be formidable, the shot carrying only 500 yards, or less than the distance carried by rifles. Under these circumstances Maceo has retraced his steps without the dynamite gun.

Meanwhile the Spanish forces have been divided into two main divisions, one in the south and the other in the north of the island. The main purpose of the troops has been to occupy the mountain passes and this has proceeded so rapidly that it is asserted here positively that every approach and egress to the mountain is now commanded by a heavy force of Spanish troops. This plan of campaign is relied on to force the insurgents to fight in the open country.

The civil affairs of Cuba also have undergone a change within recent days. By agreement between the leaders of the liberal, the conservative and home rule parties, constituting all the loyal elements, they have been merged into one party known as the party of common defense. The main feature of the agreement is the termination of the rebellion before any plan of autonomy shall be put into operation.

Horse show.

New York, Nov. 12.—Rain interfered with the horse show yesterday, but tonight there was another large crowd in attendance. It had been rumored that a variety actress would ride her white saddle stallion man fashion and her appearance was looked for with considerable curiosity. She was ready to enter the ring when she was informed that she could not ride. A vigorous protest was her response, but the stewards withdrew her entry.

Later it was stated that the stewards had declined to allow the entry to stand because the mount was without a regulation saddle.

The directors of the horse show are much perturbed over the alleged efforts of certain exhibitors to obtain undue advertisements for themselves and it is said they will take radical steps to prevent it in the future.

The horses exhibited yesterday were up to the standard of previous days, and as most of the rings were filled, the contests were magnificent. Hackneys, ponies, trotters and hunters were the chief attractions and a fine lot of each was in the arena.

A unique feature of the programme was a contest between street-sweeping crews. Men, horses and general appearance entered into the points considered and quite an interesting display was the result.

W. C. T. U. to Meet.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 12.—Many of the delegates and most of the national officers have arrived to attend the twenty-third annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which meets in Music Hall Friday morning and will be in session for six days.

Miss Francis E. Willard, the president, who came in Tuesday night, met yesterday with the executive officers of the national body, on business pertaining to the convention. Five hundred accredited delegates and as many more visitors are expected. Miss Willard, in an interview yesterday, said that her annual address will be printed after rather than before the convention. The time Miss Willard had reserved for the preparation of this address was devoted to the relief of the Armenian refugees at Marseilles, which work claimed her entire time and strength up to the hour of her departure from Southampton.

Miss Willard plans to go to Castle, N. Y., immediately after the St. Louis meeting, where she will complete the address.

Taking Out the Curse.

"Well, doctor, what ails me?" asked Sprockett, after the physician had made an examination. "You have bicyclist's kypshosis," replied the physician, "but I think I can soon straighten you out."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

SCIENTIFIC CORNER.

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

A Cape of Nature's Own Workmanship—Forks Used in Ancient Times—A Schoolhouse in Dyak—Liquid Air Apparatus.

LONG before there was a Dame Fashion to decree what kind of garments people should wear a curious reptile rejoiced in a "ripple cape" of nature's own workmanship. This singular creature, known to naturalists as the chlamydosaurus, or frilled lizard, is still to be found in the northern part of Australia. The finest examples are usually about three feet in length, the slender, hard, tapering tail being a little longer than the body. The remarkable frill that gives this lizard its more popular name seems to be a development of the skin of the neck. This takes the form of a ruffle or gored collar, bearing a striking resemblance to some of the present feminine styles of shoulder capes and collarettes. While the animal is undisturbed its frill hangs gracefully around its back and breast in rippling folds or plaits. When, however, it is provoked, intruded upon or assailed, its mouth and elevates its frill, so that the latter stands out almost at right angles with its body. It is a swift runner, and, when alarmed, it usually makes for a tree, but if overtaken, it faces about boldly, displaying its sharp teeth in the cavity of its frill. This striking effect is shown in one of the accompanying illustrations. It is said that it uses its tail like a whip when fighting, lashing about with it in a furious manner. The neck and face muscles, by which the up and down movements of the frill are made, are so adjusted that the opening of the mouth and the erection of the frill occur simultaneously. So startling and formidable does the lizard appear with its neck ruff suddenly thrown out like an inverted parasol, that its pursuing enemy will usually slink away from the chase in terror. Concerning the use of the frill there is some difference of opinion among naturalists.

The older authorities believed that the lizard made a weapon of the toothed edge of its open frill when fighting, and some writers describe the creature's teeth as "formidable." But Mr. W. Saville-Kent, in a late number of Popular Science News, states that "the function of the frill is purely that of a 'scarf organ.'" This writer holds that the lizard is not a natural fighter, and that when its little stratum of raising its frill is disregarded it is practically at the mercy of an ordinary enemy. That the chlamydosaurus can stand and run on its hind feet, in an almost erect attitude, is a comparatively late discovery, the result of a study of the animal in captivity. It does not enjoy the restraints of civilization, however, friendliness not being one of its characteristics. But for the fact that its keeper takes advantage of its open mouth to drop into it pieces of meat, when its frill is raised in anger, the creature would persist in starving itself to death.—Jane Ellis Joy in Philadelphia Times.

The Dyak Schoolhouse.

The queerest school in the world is the Dyak medicine man's house of instruction in Borneo. There is no wider country on the face of the globe than Borneo; in this far-off land the famous glades, and nearly all the inhabitants



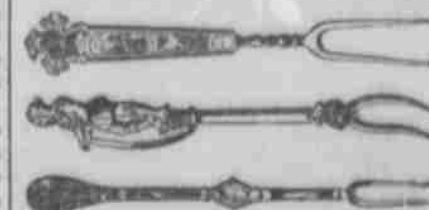
A DYAK SCHOOLHOUSE.

head hunters still hunt the deep forest for cannibals. The Dyak medicine men are very old fellows and dress in queer costumes, made of grasses and the feathers of wild birds. Heavily laden they must die some day the aged sorcerers take two or three promising young Borneans and initiate them into the secrets of the medicine man's duties, so that when they grow up they, too, may hold the high places of the wise men in their tribe. It is in one of these elevated bungalows that the medicine man keeps school for his class of junior sorcerers. What takes place within the reedy walls of the medicine

man's hut no one but himself and his young pupils can know. What awful secrets are revealed to the black little students of occult art are never repeated, on pain of death. The man witch is usually a hard master, and his pupils soon learn to fear and respect him more than any public school scholar of our land ever dreams of fearing or respecting his school principal.

Ancient Forks.

From a passage in a very curious old work, Coryate's Crudities, it has been imagined that its author, the strange traveler of that name, was the first to introduce the use of the fork into England, in the beginning of the seventeenth century. He says that he observed its use in Italy only "because the Italian cannot by any means endure to have his dish touched with fingers, seeing all men's fingers are not alike clean." These "little forks," were usually made of iron or steel, but occasionally also of silver. Coryate says he "thought good to imitate the Italian fashion by this forked cutting of meat," and that hence a humorous English friend, "in his merry humor, doubted not to call me therefore, only for using a fork at feeding." This passage is often quoted as fixing the earliest date of the use of the fork in England; but, they were in reality, used by the old Anglo-Saxons and throughout the Middle Ages. In 1834 some laborers found, when cutting a deep drain at Servington, North Wilts, a



ANCIENT FORKS.

deposit of seventy Saxon pennies, of sovereigns ranging from Coenwulf, King of Mercia (796 A. D.) to Ethelstan (878-890); they had been packed in a box of which there were some decayed remains, and which also held some articles of personal ornament, a spoon, and the fork which is first in the group here engraved. The fabric and ornamentation of this fork and spoon would, to the practiced eye, be quite sufficient evidence of the approximate era of their manufacture, and their juxtaposition with the coins confirms it.

In Akerman's Pagan Saxondom, another example of a fork, from a Saxon tumulus, is given; it has a bone handle like those still manufactured for common use. It must not, however, be imagined that they were frequently used; indeed, throughout the middle ages they seem to have been kept as articles of luxury, to be used only by the great and noble in eating fruit and preserves on state occasions. A German fork, believed to be a work of the close of the sixteenth century, is the second of our examples. It is surmounted by the figure of a fool or jester, who holds a saw. This figure is jointed like a child's doll, and tumbles about as the fork is used, while the saw slips up and down the handle. It proves that the fork was treated merely as a luxurious toy. Indeed, as late as 1655, Heylin, in his Cosmography, treats them as a rarity: "the use of silver forks, which is by some of our spruce gallants taken up of late," are the words he uses. A fork of this period is the third of the examples here given; it is entirely of silver, the handle elaborately engraved with subjects from the New Testament. In conclusion, it may be observed that the use of the fork became general by the close of the seventeenth century.

Liquid Air Apparatus.

Everything concerning power is unusually interesting just now, in view of the improvements in machinery and motor apparatus of all sorts. The newest achievement in this line is strictly scientific, and simple as well. It is thus described: "A powerful engine compresses air, which is cooled as far as possible by ordinary refrigerating methods, and passed into a spirally-coiled pipe over one hundred yards long, this pipe being enclosed in a second spiral. By means of a throttle valve at the end of the inner spiral, a certain proportion of the compressed air is allowed to expand in the space between it and the outer pipe. Thus the stream of compressed air from the pump is cooled by that portion which has been allowed to expand, and arrives at the throttle-valve at the end of the same in a colder state than the portion which preceded it; consequently, it reaches a still lower temperature on expansion, cooling yet more powerfully the advancing stream in the inner tube. By carrying this cumulative cooling effect sufficiently far, the circulating air is at last brought down to its critical point and liquefies, after which a continuous stream of liquid air is merely a question of engine power."

Worked like a Charm.

"Sawyer, I've cured my wife's insomnia." "How did you do it?" "Had the maid get up and ring the rising bell in the middle of the night."—Chicago Record.